

# The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 13

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,578

## WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR TUESDAY--Colder but fair weather.

Any individual interested in an odd Coat, Vest, or Pants, to piece out the remaining portion of the winter, should see what a very little money will buy from among our broken lots, at the

## WHEN.

## KNABE

## PIANOS

Stand Unrivalled in Tone, Touch and Durability.

Theo. Pfaffin & Co.

83 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Special attention given to Tuning, Repairing and Moving.

## PIANOS.

## The "SPLENDID"

## Base-Burner!

## The "ART JEWEL"

## Base-Burner.

The leading Parlor Stoves in the Country.

Don't fail to see either or both of these elegantly finished and wonderful heating Base-burning Stoves.

ALSO

Ranges, Furnaces and Store and House Furnishings.

Pursell & Medsker,

22 W. Washington St.

## BORN & CO.

## Furniture,

## Stoves

## Carpets,

## Week and Monthly Payments

97 East Washington St.

## SWEETING OUT SALE

AT

## THE MODEL

## THIS WEEK!

All Overcoats at and below cost. Suits of all descriptions at lower prices than have ever been seen in this city.

## MODEL

## CLOTHING CO.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

Talk of Suppressing the Dynamiters--What Gen. Grant Desires--McDonald and the Cabinet.

Proposing New Laws to Preserve the Public Domain--Secretary Lincoln on Hazen's Charges.

## DYNAMITE AND DYNAMITERS.

Members of Congress Aroused by the Phen Case to the Dangers of Permitting the Free Manufacture of Explosives for England.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.--But little patience is shown by the statesmen here with men who enact such tragedies as the one which blood-stained the office of O'Donovan Rossa, in New York, on Friday. Were such an incident within the purview of a Congressional investigation the participants would be called before a committee here, but it has been determined that Congress can take no notice of such a matter, any more than it could attempt to look after the causes which led to a street fight in Chicago or Indianapolis.

It has been proposed, however, that an inquiry be made into the necessity of legislation on the subject of the manufacture and shipment of infernal machines, and it may be that that will be done, if not this winter then next. True American statesmen believe the dynamiters should be suppressed, and that all the legislation needed on the subject to bring about suppression should be forthcoming. A few there are, however, who will fight any proposed step of this kind, even at the peril of our friendly relations with Great Britain. They believe in dynamite and its use by the Fenians upon British people and British property. If they do not say so in Congress, they do in private, where they inveigh against publication.

Much comment has been made on the subject of dynamite in diplomatic circles. More than a year ago English authorities called the attention of the President to the statement that large quantities of dynamite and infernal machines were manufactured within the United States, to be employed against Great Britain, and asked that something be done to stop it. What was done is not known. It was done through the department of State and is a State secret. The legislators are pretty well aroused now, however, and if the agitation continues until the next session of Congress something, it is believed, will be done to protect English interests here. Now England has to employ her own agents to spot refugees and others in this country conspiring in the work of dynamite.

## GENERAL GRANT.

What the Old War Horse Wants is to be Placed on the Retired List With His Back Pay.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.--People in Washington are, as a general thing, very much puzzled over the juggling of General Grant's poverty. First he appears to solicit help and then he refuses it. A New York Congressman, who is the personal friend of the old war hero, said to me to-day:

"I can tell you all that General Grant wants and all he has wanted during the time he has been out of the White House. He wants to be placed on the retired list, with pay from the time he gave up the position of General of the Army until now. He told me this himself. He thinks it due him; and so do I. We can afford to go a little to extremes with just one hero, when the old countries go much further with many of their old warriors. I think General Grant would be highly pleased if he were placed on the retired list of the army, dating from March 4, 1877. The pay he would get would just about afford him means to pay Vanderbilt's claim against him, and the height of the old man's ambition is independence."

"Would General Grant pay Vanderbilt with the money Congress would give him?" "Yes, sir," replied the Congressman; "and that is one of the reasons he is so anxious about it. He thinks, too, that his refusal of contributed aid from friends will precipitate Congressional action. Then he could liquidate the debt and be under obligations only to his country in common. It is very humiliating to General Grant, all this controversy over his financial affairs."

"What will be the result of it?" "I have hopes yet that Congress will pass the retirement bill before March. Should it not do so, however, it will next winter. The Democrats intend to do it, and they want it done all under their administration and Cleveland to sign the bill. General Grant told me more than eight years ago that he thought the talk about his being President again was folly. I am sure he thinks so now."

A Radical Change Expected by Washington Officeholders.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.--Should President Cleveland conclude to employ a new broom in the departments here there will be little disappointment or surprise. Generally it is expected that he will make very many and radical changes. The assurances of civil

service reformers have availed little. The men who are classed among politicians are all ready to go and expect the order. There will be no test of the civil service law by those who are superseded. If the Senate confirms the nominations of men appointed to tenure offices where terms have not expired that will settle it, and that the Senate will do, so has been predicted by such men as Hawley, Sherman and others.

## EX-SENATOR M'DONALD.

Hon. John C. New Speaks Highly of McDonald in an Interview by the Washington Critic.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.--To-night the Critic says: "From what I have seen and heard, and after reasoning with the situation, I should think there is little doubt that ex-Senator McDonald will be included in the make-up of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet," said Hon. John C. New, of Indiana, to a Critic reporter to-day. "He is endorsed by the entire party in his State," continued Mr. New, "and his friends everywhere confidently expect to see him in the Cabinet, and if he is not given a place there will be not a little disappointment. Senator McDonald is one of the brainiest men in the Democratic party, and with his thorough honor and integrity he would strengthen the councils of any President. He is held in very high esteem by all classes at his home. With Senator McDonald in the Cabinet, the ranks of the Democracy in Indiana would be well closed up. Leading men would be in prominent positions, and should think Democrats would be universally satisfied." Mr. New said ex-Governor Porter would likely be given the complimentary vote for United States Senator by the Republicans of the Legislature.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Reports From the Senate Committee on Public Lands--Proposing Bills for New Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.--Senator Van Wyck to-day submitted a report from the Senate Committee on Public Lands to accompany the bills also reported by him relating to the fencing of public lands. In the report the committee say that without the least authority, and in open and bold defiance of the rights of the Government, large and oftentimes foreign corporations deliberately inclose hundreds of thousands of acres, closing the avenues of travel and preventing the occupancy of lands by those seeking homes. They alleged that the lands within their inclosures still remained open to settlement, yet no humble settler with scant means for the necessities of life would presume to enter any such enclosure to seek a home. The Government has sufficient authority to drive those seeking homes from the Indian Territory, and to burn the ranches of those invading the Yellowstone Park, while those appropriating waste areas are hoping the only remedy to be used against them will be law and delay of the courts; therefore, the committee proposed a new section to the House bill, authorizing the President to summarily remove all obstructions, and, if necessary, use the military power of the United States.

Senator Dolph to-day reported favorably from the Public Land Committee bill to amend the act for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, by striking out the words "unit for cultivation" and "not fit for agriculture." The report says the object of the amendment is to allow land chiefly valuable for timber and in its present state unfit for agricultural purposes, and which can not be rendered fit for cultivation except by an outlay greater than the value of the land after it is cleared, to be sold for timber land.

Mr. Dolph also reported from the same committee adversely on the House bill for the relief of settlers on the Maguelanes Rancho, California. The ground upon which the Committee's action is based, is the fact that by the recent action of the Executive Department the matter is soon to come before the courts for judicial determination.

## LIEUTENANT GARLINGTON.

The Secretary of War Sends a Memorandum to General Hazen Showing Why He Coincides With the Decision of the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.--Adjutant General's Drum forwarded to-day to General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, a memorandum prepared by the Secretary of War, to express his views with regard to the charges recently preferred by General Hazen against Lieutenant Garlington, in connection with the latter's management of the Greely relief expedition of 1883. There are, Secretary Lincoln says, two charges against Lieutenant Garlington--first, disobedience of orders, with five specifications; second, neglect of duty, with thirteen specifications, both being laid under the sixty-second article of war. After stating some of the specifications are not worthy of consideration, except as mere incidental matter, the Secretary says: The second and third specifications on the first charge are in substance that Lieutenant Garlington disobeyed orders in that he failed to properly examine the caches at points were landings were made, and neglected to replace with fresh supplies such articles of food in the caches as he found damaged. In considering these specifications Secretary Lincoln concludes, from instructions of June 20, 1883, to Lieutenant Garlington, and from the testimony of the Chief Signal Officer and Lieutenant Garlington, that it was understood that getting through to Lady Franklin Bay was not to be hampered by any delay not caused by an ice barrier; the whole tenor of Lieutenant Garlington's instructions, as they appear by the evidence before the Court, which inquiry to have been understood by the Chief Signal Officer and himself, are such that, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, a conviction--disobedience of orders, in not landing supplies on the way north, could not, under the circumstances, be ascertained. Nothing has more clearly come out in the

evidence than that it was not the purpose or wish of the Chief Signal Officer that Lieutenant Garlington should on his way northward make a depot at or near Littleton Island. Lieutenant Greely wanted the vessel of 1883 to leave about 500 rations on the west side of Smith's Sound. This is just about what Lieutenant Garlington did leave on the west side of Smith's Sound, out of stores saved from the wreck of the Proteus, and therefore, down to the point from which Lieutenant Greely expected to reach the relief station at or near Littleton Island he was provided substantially as he himself requested.

The Secretary goes through the different specifications and shows that the Court of Inquiry was perfectly right in its conclusions.

Garlington Disappointed--The Nicaragua Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.--The refusal of the Secretary of War to order a court martial on the charges preferred by General Hazen is great disappointment to Lieutenant Garlington. By his counsel and in person he repeatedly urged the ordering of such court, and he learns with great regret the decision of the Secretary of War.

The Senate spent three hours to-day in a secret discussion of the Nicaragua treaty. Senator Miller, of California, made a long formal speech in its support, giving a history of the negotiations from beginning, and Senator Sherman made an equal formal speech in opposition, basing his argument chiefly on the belief that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still in force. At the conclusion of the debate a motion was made to have the two speeches printed for the use of the Senate in executive session, but it was withdrawn upon a suggestion of the danger that the topics might reach the press and the public.

## THE JANSEN CASE.

Officers of an American Ship Again Examined for the Murder of a Russian Sailor.

LONDON, Jan. 12.--The examination of William Ranschler, second mate, and Ferdinand Koelbin, boatswain, of the American ship I. F. Chapman, for the murder of Seaman A. Jansen, while on a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool, was resumed this afternoon. The case attracts much attention, and the court-room was crowded. The prisoners were arrested in Liverpool in the latter part of December, upon the arrival of the ship in that port. Their arrest was brought about by the testimony of the crew to the cruel treatment of Jansen. After Jansen, who was a Russian Finn, had shipped, the Captain found reason to suspect that he was penniless and sick, and had joined the crew for the sole purpose of securing a passage to Europe. Jansen's insecurity was resented by the Captain as a pretense to shirk his tasks, and when the ship was two days out, that officer kicked him savagely, and struck him in the face because he did not "pull harder" in hoisting the topgallant sail. The second mate and boatswain took their ill usage therefor that his death, which occurred at sea, October 8, is attributed to the horrible cruelties inflicted by prisoners. At a preliminary hearing at Birkenhead, a probable case was made out against Ranschler and Koelbin, and they were remanded. Ranschler, the Home Secretary then assumed control of the case, and had the prisoners removed to London to facilitate extradition to the United States, in case the American authorities decided to prosecute them. The session of the court this afternoon was occupied in hearing the testimony of the ship carpenter, Andrew Johnson. He fully corroborated the testimony of Joseph Brisk and Frederick, able seamen. James John swears the prisoners continually compelled Jansen to attempt tasks he was too weak to accomplish, and when the man hesitated or sank down from weakness they kicked him in the stomach and belabored him with straps or ropes, tied him up by the thumbs, or placed him in perilous positions, as if to have him fall overboard. He was frequently tied up by the thumbs in such a way that the tips of his toes barely touched the deck, and so that at every rock of the vessel he would be swung from bulwark to bulwark, his entire weight suspended by the thumbs. It was testified by the judge, at the opening of the hearing, that Harcourt had issued a fresh warrant for the arrest of the prisoners at the instance of the United States for extradition. The Secretary of Legation watched the case in behalf of America. The evidence previously given was presented once more and the case adjourned.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Corea.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12.--An official statement is issued by the Chinese Government, implicating Japan in the responsibility for the Corea outbreak.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.--The Chinese and Japanese Governments have mutually agreed to submit the dispute between them in regard to their rights in the island of Corea to the mediation of the representatives of England, Germany and America.

Storms Still Raging.

LONDON, Jan. 12.--The gale which set in Saturday off the coast still prevails. The velocity of the winds has seldom been equalled. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of vessels now due. The coast guard report that much wreckage has been washed ashore.

Another Quake.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 12.--A slight earthquake shock was felt here to-day.

MADRID, Jan. 12.--A hurricane in the province of Malaga to-day completed the ruin of many places that suffered by the earthquake. The camp in which the fugitives from Periana had taken refuge was destroyed.

A Cotton Failure.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.--The Failure of the large firm of Rouse, West & Co., cotton brokers, is announced. The amount of liabilities on the Cotton Exchange is 39,000 bales.

Gladstone is Better.

LONDON, Jan. 12.--Gladstone's health is pronounced greatly improved.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Damaging Evidence Against Deputy Marshal Wright, and His Desperate Methods of Carrying an Election.

What Captain Phelan Has to Say About Rossa--A Terrible Pistol Fusillade.

## THE WRIGHT INVESTIGATION.

Deputy Marshals Appointed in All Directions--Bedding Carried Into Churches and Negro Dwellings, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.--At the Springer investigation this morning Dr. Maley testified he saw Deputy Marshals acting at the Seventeenth Ward polls who were not residents of the Ward.

Marshal Wright was recalled and testified that he had authorized two or three clerks to sign his name to commissions. To Mr. Maley he said he had not given such authority to E. G. Rathbone.

Thomas M. Cardwell, of Harrodsburg, Ky., testified he was in Cincinnati on election day with about fifteen others. All of the United States revenue officers were acting as Deputy Marshals. He said he came on a request to spot repeaters from Kentucky. He did not see any such repeaters. He saw three or four Democrats here who said they were here to watch him. He was armed. The way of it was this: He was asked on Monday night to help arrest some police who had arrested Mr. Harrison, and said he would arrest all the police in the city if they would give him something to do it with. Deputy Marshal Snyder then gave him a bull dog revolver.

Benjamin Lee Harpin, also of Harrodsburg, brother-in-law of Cardwell, said he was here with other Democrats looking for Republican repeaters. He saw one, William Jennings, of Garrard County, Kentucky, a desperado, wearing the badge of a Deputy Marshal. Jennings told him the Government had given him arms. He saw him very drunk late in the day; had been offered a Deputy Sheriff's badge himself, but refused to use it.

Mr. Hopkins, of the Fourth Ward, told of the arrest of an old Democrat, who was confused at the many questions put to him by the judges and the crowd, that he did not know how to reply. The witness was indignant, and followed the deputies and censured, and was himself arrested. The old man and himself were both discharged at the United States Court, and by a great effort he persuaded the old man to return and vote. Witness produced two chemical tickets out of about twenty-five he discovered at the polls on election day in the hands of Democrats. When first seen the name of Follett had a streak over it. By inspection saw his name erased and Butterworth's written in. Now the chemical ink shows perfectly black. Other witnesses followed. Daniel Hogan testified to seeing beds and bedding taken into the colored people's church on Third street and into negro dwellings in the same locality a few days before the election, and taken out a day or two after the election.

## THE PHELAN AFFAIR.

The Wounded Man's Condition--Are Rossa and Kearney English Spies?--The Captain Says They Are.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.--At the hospital to-day it was reported that Captain Phelan is progressing very satisfactorily, most of the stab wounds in his head and chest being already healed. It is expected that the wound which fractured the bone of his left arm, and the most serious flesh wound of all in the left arm, will be quite healed to-night. The Captain's wife arrived to-day from Kansas City.

Captain Phelan felt so well yesterday that he began to lay plans for the prosecution of his assailant, and was in consultation with F. W. Reilly during the forenoon. The Captain would not make public the letters which induced him to come to New York, saying they would be seen by no one until read in court. He expected to prove a conspiracy on the part of O'Donovan Rossa, Kearney, O'Brien, Joyce and Short to lure him here for assassination. He declared to a friend yesterday, that he would try to expose the dynamiters, and at the same time show that Rossa and Kearney are English spies. He said he had documents at home that would prove this.

When he was in England and learned that some one had cabled over about the dynamite on board the steamer Queen, he had his eyes opened and investigated the matter for his own benefit. He collected evidence enough to convince him that Rossa and Kearney were making a living in the service of England, and gaining cheap notoriety by planning explosions, deluding poor Irishmen into the belief that they were working for Ireland, and then exposing everything and taking the credit in England of having befriended the people there, and in this country humbly accepting the homage of misled Irishmen who believed them to be at the head of the aggressive party.

## PISTOL FUSILLADE.

Some Very Rapid Firing in the Mascot Office--Nobody Seriously Hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.--At 12:15 to-day great excitement was caused on Camp street by the rapid firing of pistol shots--so rapid that some thought a bunch of firecrackers was being exploded. The firing took place in the Mascot office, 68 Camp street, up stairs, between J. D. Houston, State Tax Collector, and George Osmond, editor of the Mascot.

It is also stated that Robert Brewster, State Register of Voters, accompanied Houston and took part in the shooting. Houston and Osmond each received a pistol shot wound in the hand. The trouble was caused by the publication in yesterday's Mascot, reflecting severely upon Judge Houston and his brother, J. D. Houston. Houston says he called at the Mascot office to punish Osmond; that he used a stick, and only

pulled his pistol after Osmond had drawn his. He received a shot in the right hand, dropped his pistol, picked it up with the left and fired but once. Osmond says: "I was sitting at my desk in the office when two men came up. One was J. D. Houston, and the other I knew by sight, but not by name. Houston asked me if my name was Osmond, and I answered yes, and he struck me over the head with a club, and then pulled his pistol and started shooting. I was hit in the right hand. There were over ten shots fired. I fired two and shot Houston. The man who was with Houston kept shooting at Zenneck, who was throwing things at him. I have not the slightest idea as to what reason Houston attacked me for."

Adolph Zenneck, one of the proprietors of the Mascot, says: "I was in the office when Houston and Brewster came." Zenneck then corroborated Osmond's statements as to what occurred, and says: "Brewster fired at me. Having no gun, I threw the top of the stove at him. Houston, after firing two shots, walked away, and I followed him to the stairway, where he fired at me again. The other fellow, Brewster, was desperate and kept peppering at me, but did not hit me."

## SENTINEL SPECIALS.

The B and O. Telegraph in Texas.

Special to the Sentinel.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 12.--The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company will formally open its offices for business to-morrow morning in 116 cities and towns in this State. As this is the first time the commercial circles of Texas have enjoyed the benefits of telegraphic competition, great interest is being manifested in the telegraphic conflict that is about to be waged. Especial interest is exhibited in the new enterprise on account of its successfully meeting and defeating thirty-one injunctions brought against it by its powerful rival, the Western Union Telegraph Company, supported, as it was, by the mighty influence of the Gould railway system in this State. Rates have been reduced 25 per cent. by the new company, which has been promised much of the business of leading business houses throughout the State. It is expected that the Western Union will reduce them still more, and an interesting conflict at once be precipitated.

Family Poisoned by Drinking Beer.

Special to the Sentinel.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 12.--Jacob Stepleton to-day took home a quantity of beer, of which himself, mother and mother-in-law drank, and were soon in spasms. Their sufferings were intense, and a doctor being called, administered antidotes, which relieved them to some extent. Mr. Stepleton is still in a dangerous condition, and may die. All plead innocence and ignorance as to how the poison came to be in the beer, as the Doctor says they were poisoned by strichnine. As the family indulged in frequent quarrels and threats, it is generally surmised that the beverage was drugged by one of the three for the purpose of ridding the earth of them all.

A Runaway--Lost a Fine Horse.

Special to the Sentinel.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 12.--Charles Rettig, a bricklayer of this place, was seriously, if not fatally hurt by a runaway this evening. He was driving a mustang five miles west of town, and it ran away and threw him against a fence. It is said that his spine is broken. He has not been brought home.

Joe Woolley, a livery man, lost a fine horse on Saturday night by a collision with an express wagon. One of the shafts of the wagon passed through the body of the horse. The animal was worth \$150.

Fatally Injured--Obituary.

Special to the Sentinel.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.--John Butcher, while walking on the railroad track near Bower's Station, this morning, northeast of the city, was struck by an approaching train, receiving fatal injuries. He was deaf and heard neither the train nor the danger signals. No one was to blame for the accident.

John Mullikin, an old and respected citizen of this place, died this morning. His funeral will occur on Wednesday. The deceased was extensively known all over the State.

Drowned in the Patoka River.

Special to the Sentinel.

JAYES, Ind., Jan. 12.--John W. Snoddy, of the spoke firm of Snoddy, Mack & Eckert, was accidentally drowned here at noon to-day. He was rowing a skiff around below the dam on Patoka River, near Eckert's mill, and, being deaf, was not aware till the suction drew him under. He was a man of about thirty-five years, and came here from Burlington, Iowa. He leaves a wife and one child. Men are dragging the river for his body, with poor prospects of success till the waters fall.

Hay Press Burned.

Special to the Sentinel.

MATTON, Ill., Jan. 12.--G. E. Colson's hay press burned this evening. It was stored 2,000 bushels of corn and 100 tons of hay. Total loss, \$5,000. Insurance, \$1,800.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Nothing of importance was developed in the Swain Court Martial yesterday.

At Windsor, Ont., a fatal disease, with the symptoms of pinkeye, is attacking the horses in Essex County.

Parmer's mail house, at Auburn, N. Y., was burned, and 30,000 bushels of barley ruined. Loss, \$20,000; insured.

Two wills of Myra Clark Gaines were offered for probate, yesterday, one dated January 8, 1885, and the other January 9, 1885.

John Scott, of Baltimore, colored, convicted several weeks ago of the murder of his wife by poison, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged.

Castle Garden, New York, officials report that during the past year 320,800 steerage passengers, and 59,000 cabin passengers landed in that city.

Governor Abbott yesterday morning appointed ex-Senator Jonathan H. Blackwell, of Trenton, N. J., State Treasurer, in place of George Wright, deceased.

## INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley--Colder but fair weather, winds becoming variable, rising barometer.

For Upper Lake Region--Fair weather, westerly winds, generally shifting to southerly, followed in the western portion by a slight rise in temperature, higher barometer except in the northwest portion, where it will fall.